

## Political.

## PLATFORM.

OF THE  
NATIONAL DEMOCRACY,  
ADOPTED AT  
St. Louis, June 27th, 1876.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the federal government to be in urgent need of immediate reform, do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention, and of the Democratic party in each state a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty.

## THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, REPUBLICAN SELF GOVERNMENT.

For the Democracy of the whole country we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanence of the Federal union our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of Republican self government.

## THE FIRST CENTURY.

In absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, in the supremacy of civil over military authority; in the total separation of church and state, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct untrammelled by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope, we behold the noblest products of a hundred years of changeful history, but while upholding the bond of our union and great charter of these, our rights, it behooves a free people to practice, also, that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

## REFORM—CORRUPT CENTRALISM.

Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people in the union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a secession of states, but now to be saved from a corrupt centralism, which after inflicting upon ten states the rapacity of carpet bag tyrannies has honeycombed the offices of the Federal government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud, infected state and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times.

## REFORM OF THE CURRENCY—SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore public credit, and maintain the national honor.

We denounce the failure for all these eleven years of peace to make good the promise of the legal tender notes which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation.

We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace, has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal tender notes, and squandered four times their sum in useless expense without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption, no preparation for resumption, but instead, has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and demand its repeal.

We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economy, by official retrenchment, and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability, and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment.

We believe such a system, well devised, and above all, intrusted to competent hands for executive, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vast machinery of credit by which ninety five per cent. of all our business transactions are performed—a system open, public, and inspiring general confidence, would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanic arts, restore employment to labor, and in all its natural sources the prosperity of the people.

## REFORM OF THE TARIFF FREE TRADE.

Reform is necessary in the sum and modes of federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened.

We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly four thousand articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising, revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture, and industry followed by half our people.

It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the process of production, and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue.

## REFORM—ECONOMY IN THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense, federal state and municipal. Our federal taxation has swollen from 60,000,000 dollars, in 1860 to 450,000,000 dollars, in 1870. Our aggregate taxation, from \$154,000,000 dollars, in 1860, to \$730,000,000 dollars in 1870, or in one decade from less than \$5 per head to more than \$18 per head. Since the peace the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than twice that sum for the Federal government alone. We demand a rigorous frugality in every department, and from every officer of the government.

## REFORM—PUBLIC LANDS TO ACTIVE SETTLEMENT.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands, and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered 200,000,000 acres upon railroads alone, and more than twice that aggregate

gate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil.

## REFORM—ADOPTED CITIZENSHIP, REJECTED MONOGLIA.

Reform is necessary to correct the omission of a Republican Congress, and to remove from our treaties and our diplomacy, which have dripped our fellow citizens of foreign birth and kindred races across the Atlantic of the shield of American citizenship, and exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock, and, in fact, now by law denied citizenship through naturalization as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty loving German and tolerates a revival of the Coolie trade in Mongolian women imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men held to serve labor contracts.

## THE FALSE SECTARIAN ISSUE—THE FALSE SECTIONAL ISSUE.

Reform is necessary and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the election and lifting it above the two false issues with which the office holding classes and the party in power seek to smother it.

First—The false issue with which they would enkindle sectarian strife in respect to public schools, of which the establishment and support belong exclusively to the several states, and which the Democratic party has cherished from its foundation, and is resolved to maintain without partiality or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contribution from the treasury to any.

Second—The false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred people once unnaturally estranged, but now reunited in one indivisible Republic and a common destiny.

## REFORM—THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient economical conduct of the government business is not possible if its civil service be subject to a change at every election, be a prize fought for at the ballot box, be a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competence and held for fidelity in the public employ that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of our public men nor the instrument of their ambition. Here, again, professions falsified in the performance attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

## REFORM—CORRUPTION OF HIGH PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Reform is necessary, even more in the higher grades of public service. President, vice president, judges, senators, representatives, cabinet officers—these and all others in authority are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust.

When the affairs of this Republic show the disgrace and censure of a vice president, a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marking his rulings as a presiding officer; three senators profiting secretly by their votes as lawmakers, five members of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery to the Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late attorney general misappropriating public funds; a secretary of the navy enriched or enriching his friends by percentage levied off the profits of contractors with his department; an ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the president's private secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue a secretary of war impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors—that demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic, and last by making no change of men or parties, we get no change of measure and no real reform.

## REFORM—REFORM—REFORM.

All the abuses, wrongs and crimes, the product of sixteen years, ascendancy of the Republican party, create a necessity for reform, confessed by Republicans themselves; but their reformers are voted down in convention, and displaced from the Cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters is powerless to resist the eighty thousand office holders, its leader and guides.

## THE SOUTH.

Social and Civil Condition of the Southern People.

A Clear and Dispassionate Statement by Professor N. S. Shaler.

(Boston Advertiser.)

As the present political contest promises to turn upon "the condition of the South," it becomes every one who has personal knowledge of the state of affairs existing in that section, and who feels himself reasonably secure against prejudice, to give the facts as he has found them. The newspapers are so full of accounts and denials of social disorder in the late rebellion States, so many partisans of either side are hurrying to and fro through that country simply to verify their impressions, that a general doubt seems to have settled upon the minds of thinking men as to the credibility of all reports that come from there. That the reader may have some idea of the grounds for the following observations, it is proper that he should be informed of the condition under which they were made. During the war I bore arms in the Federal ranks, and in every Presidential election since I have been of age my vote has been cast for the candidates of the Republican party. A native of Kentucky, but a resident of Massachusetts since 1859, I have been in the habit of spending more or less of each year in journeys through the South, and have made it a special object of my wanderings through that region to study the relations existing between the races, and to understand the workings of the process of reconstruction. For some years I have been employed in making a survey of the State of Kentucky, and this work has made it necessary for me to visit all parts of that State and much of those that are adjoining. A dozen or more of assistants, from all portions of the Union, have aided me in the work, and I have used their eyes and ears, as well as my own, in an effort to get a correct idea of the social conditions in these regions. During the past year I have travelled over a large part of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina, generally on horseback or on foot, during which I have been brought into the closest personal relations with the people of those States, and it is believed that these carefully considered conclusions have been reached without any bias save that which must necessarily come from long affiliations with the Republican party. In all these journeys of myself and my assistants, no case of brutal

oppression or even harsh treatment of negroes by the whites has been observed. I have myself seen under every social condition, and with a mind constantly alert have failed to note a trace of any disposition to treat them offensively. I have been with them at many public meetings, and have seen them raising a Republican flag in one of the strongest and most combative Democratic counties in Kentucky in the midst of a good humored crowd of their antagonists. I have talked with scores of blacks, and in the confidence begotten of life around a camp-fire have had their statements made with the knowledge that I was from the North, and I have never yet heard a complaint of oppression growing out of political causes. As a rule, they trust to the courts of law, and have full confidence in the justice and good will of their late masters.

The organizations of "regulators," a very useful thing in the proper time and place, which grew up in the South after the war, became in many instances an instrument of horrible outrages on the blacks. From a careful inquiry I am satisfied that this abuse of what was intended as an instrument for the repression of crime and the preservation of order in a community in which the law had not yet reasserted its majesty, never received the sympathy and support of the better class of Southerners. Recent experience in Pennsylvania and southern Illinois, has shown that in a Northern State, densely populated, and in a society whose foundations have not been overturned by the throes of a defeat in a bloody civil war, a small band of armed men may not escape the clutch of the law even longer than did the Ku-Klux of Kentucky. Three years ago that organization was stamped out in that State by the officers of the law, supported by an unanimous public opinion. The last outrage was so swiftly followed by punishment that its perpetrators heard the doors of the State Prison close behind them within a fortnight of their breach of law. At the present moment I am convinced that the Federal Democratic States of the South, that I have mentioned as an orderly, that the rights of the individual, regardless of color, are as safe, and that the accord between the several elements of their population is as perfect as in any equal area of the North. This will no doubt be rejected by many as an incredible proposition, but it is made deliberately, and expresses a belief that has grown against previous conviction.

As to the safety of the political rights of the negro and the cause of the sudden change in their view during the late election, there is naturally in the North much distrust; but a very little thought will, I believe, remove this anxiety and perhaps account for the change. In Kentucky there is no attention paid to the negro vote; most of it is thoroughly veiled, and its effect on the politics there has been individually corrupting. Such a thing as intimidation I have never seen or heard of in either the border States, except, perhaps at the navy yard at Norfolk, and it is probably with the Freedmen's Bank, to the robbery of which an army of "windmills" who have cheated him; while they gathered a catalogue of outrages for Northern consumption, is it any wonder that the black laborer, like many of the workmen in the North, has come to look at the source of his weekly wage as the surest support he has on the world? Those of them who have accumulated property are in sympathy with the war which property is making upon the heels of thieves and adventurers that, under the name of Republicanism, have dragged the South to ruin, and which, if they are not soon stopped, will be a disaster to the whole Union. In Mississippi on every election day, for double wages, to stay at home, and pick cotton or plant corn instead of going to the polls. The truth is, that the negro is growing out of the hands of the impudent tricksters, who with a rattling chain in one hand and a promise of ease in the other, have led him to serve their plundering purposes. Out of the class of ignorant, shiftless blacks there is coming up a surprisingly large class of industrious, energetic, and improving people, eagerly desirous of improving their mental and material conditions, and who see very plainly that if they would keep step with the whites they must adopt their methods. Beginning with imitating the language and manners of their late masters, they are fast learning the fact that community of interests levels all artificial distinctions. Political purification is with them a step forward in the social scale, and nothing short of insanity could suggest the idea of preventing it. There are many people in the North who would insist that their number will probably decide the coming contest, who have never seen a Confederate soldier, and who conjure up in their minds a dreadful picture of the sanguinary creature who brought so much woe on the land. It will, unfortunately, be an easy task to make this large and respectable class believe that the South is not conquered, and that the cessation of the conflict is to the Confederates a mere truce for the binding of their wounds and the burial of their dead. Knowing, as I have, hundreds of those who fought in the rebel army, from commanders down to privates, bound to many by ties of friendship and of blood, such as would make concealment of purposes simply impossible; having, as I believe, accurate knowledge of the present animus of the old Confederate soldiers, I do not hesitate to declare that the South has unreservedly abandoned the objects for which she fought. The possibility of a separation by the act of war, or peaceful agreement, never enters the mind of the man in fact it has come to be a proverb that the men who talk of another rebellion stand at home in the last one. The struggle hereafter on the part of the South will be to develop her industries and to guard and protect her homes and this she will do by tongue and pen, and at the ballot box, but never again by the sword. During this year and the last she has raised crops representing at least one third more labor than any before the war. She is diversifying her industries and is organizing her labor in every way, and it is submitted that this is not the attitude of a people nursing their wrath and sharpening their swords for a war to come. Nor are these conditions such as would be expected in a country where one-half the men are goading the other half into a frenzy of terror by brutal oppression and frequent murder. There, as here, labor is the measure of confidence among men.

But, say my friends who take counsel of their inner consciousness, anybody can see that they nurse their hatreds for do they not always advance their old leaders to places of political preferment? Did they not give us a Confederate Congress when they got a chance? To a certain extent this is true. The South has undoubtedly returned many of their military leaders to the national Congress, and has elected to many State and county officers, but that they desire to make the political line follow the old lines of battle is most emphatically denied. Take, for instance, the State of Kentucky. In the present government union and rebel soldiers are associated

together, and of the Governors of that State since the war but one was either an avowed secessionist or a rebel soldier. But I will even go further, and maintain that in giving the prominence they have done to the old rebel element the South is making use of the only material out of which it is possible to construct a respectable government. The Confederate soldiers constitute the intellect and activity of that section, and to prevent them from taking a controlling interest in the administration of the affairs of their States is to travesty all forms of justice and government. It is in the political as in the animal world; we do not set sleep to guard wolves, nor can ignorance and weakness keep down education and strength. The Democratic States of the South, those in which the executive authorities are backed by the wealth and intelligence of the people, are as quiet and orderly as they were before the war, whilst in the so-called Republican States, those in which the state of siege is still maintained by the national authorities, the whole framework of the government topples over the moment they are left to themselves. Frightened Governors trotting off to Washington and whining for troops is what must be expected as long as we follow the absurd plan of endeavoring to reconstruct Southern society by "putting the bottom rail on top."

The last charge against the people of South which I shall take notice is, that they but await an efficient control of the machinery of the Government in order to remain the negro to a state of servitude. This would seem to be their natural condition to any one who believed that they are still enamored of slavery; but this is far from being the case. If the re-enslavement of the negro could be put to a vote of the whites, it is doubtful if it could command one-tenth of the poll. Not three months ago a distinguished Confederate general, one of the hardest fighters in that hard-fighting crowd, said openly that he would cheerfully fight twice as long and as stubbornly to resist the introduction of slavery as he had ever done to sustain it. On this point the people of the North may rest secure: Slavery is dead—as dead as the men who lived in its war—and no one recognizes this fact and accepts it more heartily than the Southerner of to-day.

Before closing, I trust I may be pardoned for again insisting upon a fact which it especially behooves all Republicans to remember, viz: That in the South "Democratic" government means economy and honesty in the administration of affairs. *Mulatto* nomination, it is the old fight over again on a much grander scale, which the decent tax-paying portion of the people of New York waged against Tweed and the Tammany ring, though by some strange irony of circumstances, the Republican party, acting from a supposed political necessity, has in this case, been made the apologist and defender of the thieves and plunderers. The issues which separate the two great parties in the North are practically unknown in the South. With them, to get a "Democratic" administration is to escape from the clutches of harpies. Upon this point, and none other, is there a "United South," and it is to be hoped that the decent people of that region, white or black, will continue to stand "shoulder to shoulder," so long as the war is waged by them in the interests of economy, honesty and good government.

N. S. SHALER.

## MEDICAL.

## Centaur Liniments.

WHITE FOR THE HUMAN FAMILY, YELLOW FOR HORSES AND ANIMALS.

These Liniments are simply the wonder of the world. Their effects are simply less than marvelous, yet there are some things which they will do that no other cure can or mend can. They are not only cures for rheumatism, but they will always stay pain. They have straightened fingers, cured chronic rheumatism of many years standing, and taken the pain from terrible burns and colds, which has never been done by any other article.

The White Liniment is for the human family. It will drive Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; cure Lamboago, Chills, Palsy, Itch and most Cutaneous Eruptions; it extracts poisons from frozen hands and feet, and the poison and sting of venomous reptiles; it subdues swelling and alleviates pain of every kind.

For sprains and bruises it is the most potent remedy ever discovered. The Centaur Liniment is used with great efficacy for Sore Throat, Toothache, Caked Breasts, Earache and Weak Back. The following is but a sample of numerous testimonials.

"INDIANA HOME, JEFF. CO., IND., May 28, 1875. 'I think it my duty to inform you that I have suffered much from swollen feet and corns, and have not been free from these swellings for about years. Now I am perfectly well, thanks to the Centaur Liniment. The Liniment ought to be applied to the feet three times a day.' BENJAMIN BROWN."

The proof is in the trial. It is reliable, it is handy, it is cheap and every family should have it. To the sick and bed ridden, the halt and lame, to the wounded and sore, we say, "Come and be healed."

To the poor and distressed who have spent their money for worthless medicines, a bottle of Centaur Liniment will be given without charge.

## The Yellow Centaur Liniment

Is adapted to the tough muscles, cords and flesh of HORSES AND ANIMALS.

It has performed more wonderful cures of Spavin, Strain, Wind gall, Scurvy, Swelling, and general Lameness, than all other remedies in existence. Read what the great Expressman says of it.

"New York, January, 1874. 'Every owner of horses should give the Centaur Liniment a trial. We consider it the best article ever used in our stables.'"

"H. MARSH, Supt. Adams Exp. Stables, N. Y. 'I have used your Yellow Centaur Liniment for some time, and it has cured many of my horses of all kinds of lameness, and I can truly say that it is the best I have ever used.'"

"ALBERT J. O'NEIL, Supt. Nat. Ex. Stables, N. Y. 'I have used your Yellow Centaur Liniment for some time, and it has cured many of my horses of all kinds of lameness, and I can truly say that it is the best I have ever used.'"

"MONTGOMERY, ALA. Groom of Centaur Liniment, yellow wrappers, on the mules of my plantation, and never have any more lameness, and I can truly say that it is the best I have ever used.'"

"JAMES DARROW. 'The best Farrier cannot do for \$20 the Centaur Liniment will do for a trifling cost. These Liniments are warranted by the proprietors and a bottle will be given to any Farrier or Physician who desires to test them. Sold everywhere.'"

Laboratory of J. B. ROSE & CO., 46 Dey St., N. Y.

## HATS, CAPS, &amp;c.

1776, CAMPAIGN GOODS, 1876.

## HATS, CAPS, Capes &amp; Torches.

For Marching Clubs.

Price List Sent on Application.

R. H. Palmer & Co.,

(LIMITED)

151 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ag10-dm

HARDWARE.  
ALLIANCE  
HARDWARE & IRON STORE  
Wright & Pennock.  
New Goods!  
New Prices!  
Enlarged Stock!  
Terms cash!

We beg leave to say to the citizens of Stark and adjoining counties that we shall continue to keep on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for the times a fine assortment of

## Table and Pocket Cutlery.

Furnishing Hardware,  
House Trimmings,  
Coach Trimmings,  
Harness Trimmings,  
Furniture Trimmings,  
Coffin Trimmings,  
Mechanics' Tools,  
Farming Implements,  
Shoe Makers' Findings,  
IRON AND STEEL.

Garden Seeds,  
Ropes and Twines,  
Brushes of all kinds,  
Nails and Spikes,  
Locks and Latches,  
Springs and Axles,  
PAINTS AND OILS.

Ben Wood Work,  
Moss and Curled Hair,  
Hubs and Spokes,  
Sash and Putty,  
WINDOW GLASS.

Picture Glass,  
Glass in shapes and sizes,  
Turpentine and Benzine Varnish,  
Floor, Table, Stair and Carriage  
OIL CLOTHS,  
Window Shades,  
Dresses,  
Dental Stock,  
Whips and Cane,  
Bird Cages,  
Belling and Basket.

And a great variety of all other articles usually kept in a hardware store.

## WRIGHT &amp; PENNOCK.

## RAILROADS.

## CENTENNIAL 1876.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Great International Exhibition, designed to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of our independence, opened May 10th, and will close November 10th, 1876. All the nations of the world and all the States and Territories of the Union are participating in this wonderful demonstration, bringing together the most comprehensive collection of art treasures, mechanical inventions, scientific discoveries, manufactured products, and agricultural products ever exhibited. The ground devoted to the Exhibition is situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and embraces four hundred and fifty acres of Fairmount Park, all highly improved and ornamented, on which are erected the most magnificent buildings in the world, covering an area of fifty acres and costing \$5,000,000. The total number of buildings erected for the purpose of the Exhibition is near two hundred. During the thirty days immediately following the opening of the Exhibition a million and a quarter of people visited it.

## THE

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE,

AND

Fast Mail Route of the United States.

It is the most direct, convenient and economical route for traveling between Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie without change.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie without change.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie without change.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie without change.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie without change.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie without change.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie without change.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie without change.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie without change.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie without change.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie without change.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie without change.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie without change.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie without change.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie without change.

## RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, PORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO

RAILWAY.

Condensed Time Card—April 18, 1876.

## TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EX. NO. 1.	EX. NO. 2.	EX. NO. 3.	EX. NO. 4.
Pittsburgh	1:45 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Rocheester	2:10	9:25	2:25	8:25
Albany	2:40	9:55	2:55	8:55
Canton	3:10	10:25	3:25	9:25
Orville	3:40	10:55	3:55	9:55
Massillon	4:10	11:25	4:25	10:25
Crestline	4:40	11:55	4:55	10:55
Medina	5:10	12:25	5:25	11:25
Forest	5:40	12:55	5:55	11:55
Lima	6:10	1:25	6:25	12:25
Port Wayne	6:40	1:55	6:55	12:55
Plymouth	7:10	2:25	7:25	1:25
Chicago	7:40	2:55	7:55	1:55

## TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EX. NO. 1.	EX. NO. 2.	EX. NO. 3.	EX. NO. 4.
Chicago,	10:15 p.m.	9:20 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	5:25 a.m.
Plymouth,	3:06 a.m.	12:05 p.m.	9:00	9:20
Flt. Wayne,	6:40	2:50	11:35	12:25 p.m.
Lima,	8:50	4:20	1:00 a.m.	2:50
Forest,	10:03	5:23	3:05	4:15
Crestline, a	11:40	6:45	4:40	5:50
Crestline, d	12:00 m.	7:05	4:40	6:00 a.m.
Massfield,	11:28 p.m.	7:33	5:20	6:40
Orville,	2:16	9:5	7:12	9:10
CANTON,	3:04	10:13	8:00	10:10 a.m.